BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS.—Old rates for such country produce as we need, or Five Dollars for six months.
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PEOPLE'S PRESS.
SALEM, N. C.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1865.

☞ Many of our friends flatter themselves with the hope that peace (taking the present state of affairs into consideration) is now very near at hand, and, at farthest, next spring or summer will deliver us from this cruel war. Ardently as we wish, with a large majority of the people of North Carolina, for an honorable peace, we, in all candor, state that, in our humble opinion, we will have to pass through an ordeal far more trying than has yet befallen us, before we can hail the advent of blessed peace. After the white population of the Confederacy is thoroughly exhausted, at least a portion of the negroes will be armed, and the war will go on, unless Providence interposes, so long as the Confederacy can support an army, regardless of other considerations. We will not get out of this war as easily as we slid into it. Great was the war excitement in 1861, (based on peaceable secession,) and now, in 1865, after nearly a four year's war, symptoms of peace are found in every event, favorable or unfavorable to our independence! If we repulse the enemy, we hear of peace, if we persevere a few months longer; while, if the enemy captures a city or defeats one of our armies, we hear that the "Confederacy has gone up the spout!" "might as well cave in now," &c. And, to cap the climax, report says that the two BLAIRS, from Washington city, have gone to Richmond, on a mission of peace; but, unfortunately, this movement has again been "nipped in the bud," Gen. Grant refusing to pass these two gentlemen through the lines without authority from President Lincoln, thus dashing the sweet morsel from the lips of the credulous who believe in Yankee propositions for peace. We think it is rather late in the history of this war to expect negotiations for peace to originate with the enemy. We can, as yet, discover no indication of an early peace; and our people may as well make their arrangements accordingly.

Some incline to the belief that Georgia is about to inaugurate peace movements, and we must confess it looks somewhat like it. At any rate, it appears a little singular that Sherman's army was permitted to pass through that State comparatively unmolested—Savannah surrendered, and lastly, the resolutions of a meeting of the citizens of Savannah, since its capitulation, are anything but warlike. These resolutions, and other items from Savannah, are noticed elsewhere. Some even believe that Georgia may go so far as to try the very dangerous experiment of separate State action.

We merely allude to the various peace bubbles floating about, as incidents of the times, but would again counsel the people not to grasp too eagerly at these rumors, for we consider them, as yet, but little more than empty bubbles floating on the political breeze, which will vanish at the touch. Let us remain calm, upholding and strengthening one another, assisting to bear one another's burthens, and trust to a kind Providence for delivery, in his own good time.

☞ The rumors of the deaths of Price and Forrest have not been confirmed. Price is represented as having died of apoplexy; and Forrest by the hands of one of his own men. Forrest is said to have inflicted summary punishment on a private, when an incensed brother of said private stabbed the General to the heart.

Hood is also reported dead, but probably all are false rumors.

HOME GUARD DISBANDED.—By an order issued from Adjt. Gen. Gatlin's office, we notice that the Guard for Home Defence, now in the field, have been disbanded and will be furnished with transportation to their respective homes.

It is said they will at once be consolidated under the recent act of the General Assembly.

FRESHET!—On Monday night and Tuesday morning, rain fell here incessantly, swelling the streams to a great extent. The bridge across the creek below town is a complete wreck.

THE MINT.—In the U. S. Senate, on the 12th inst., Mr. GRIMES, of N. C., offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what disposition has been made of the machinery, implements, &c., of the Mint and Assay office at Charlotte, N. C, and whether, in his opinion, the work of coining and stamping gold and silver may not be resumed thereat without further delay, which was agreed to.

SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.—The writ of *habeas corpus* has been suspended by a majority of one vote. It was a tie, and before the Vice President gave the casting vote, Mr. DIXON, of this State, changed his vote, and thus the suspension was carried.

## News of the Week.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.—Sherman, with an unknown force, crossed New River on the road to Grahamville, on the morning of the 6th.

The enemy has certainly advanced on the South Carolina side of the Savannah river, towards Hardeeville, in strong force. Probable destination, Branchville, Augusta and Charleston.

Nothing from Richmond or Petersburg, both armies being completely road-bound.

An official dispatch, from Gen. Hood, admits his defeat in front of Nashville, causing a rapid retreat, leaving 50 pieces of artillery and several ordnance wagons. Major General Ed. Johnson and Brigadier Generals L. B. Smith and H. R. Jackson captured.

On the 6th of January was the 516th day of the siege of Charleston.

Northern papers say the prisoners captured in the vicinity of Fort Fisher were sent to Point Lookout.

LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.—The Dutch Gap Canal is said to be completed. Hood is represented as still rapidly retreating. A large portion of Sherman's army is said to be in motion. Thomas's whole army in Tennessee is also moving. Gold in New York, on the 4th, 233. 520,000 pounds of powder were on board the vessel intended to blow up Fort Fisher, costing over a quarter of a million of dollars.

MRS. HUTCHINGS.—The trial of Mrs Hutchings, for presenting a sword to Harry Gilmer, the rebel dragoon, is concluded in Baltimore. The proof was possitive against her. A yankee journal says she is a handsome lady, and was an object of sincere pity as she stood in court surrounded by her little children. Her sentence is five years in the State Penitentiary, but the probability is that the sentence will be mitigated.

Of the raid in Western Virginia, the Wytheville Dispatch says the raiders burned the Depots at Bristol, Abingdon, Marion Wytheville and Max Meadows; destroyed a considerable portion of the town of Abingdon; burned the Presbyterian Church, Medical Purveyor's Store, and Government Stables at Wytheville.

Our friend Sperry of the Bristol Register was captured, and as we are informed sent as a christmas present to Brownlow.

STORM IN ALABAMA.—A violent tornado passed over Middle Alabama, December 27th. It commenced west of Montgomery and raged along the whole extent of the Montgomery and West Point Road. The woods were prostrated and the Railroad bridges for twenty miles east of Montgomery were blown down. At Auburn the storm raged with great fury. A large number of houses were demolished or unroofed, and some fifteen persons were killed. At Opelika several buildings were demolished and two or three lives lost. The amount of damage done by the storm was immense.

## Public Meeting.

The following Resolutions were adopted by a meeting of the citizens of Savannah, called by the Mayor. Some of the Georgia papers say that but few persons attended the meeting; but from what we can learn, we are inclined to believe otherwise:

1. Resolved, That we accept the position, and in the language of the President of the United States, "seek to have peace by laying down our arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution, leaving all questions which remain to be adjusted by the peaceable means of Legislative Conference and votes.

2. Resolved, That laying aside all differences, and burying by-gones in the grave of the past, we will use our best endeavors once more to bring back the prosperity and commerce we once enjoyed.

3. Resolved, That we do not put ourselves in the position of a conquered city, asking terms of the Conqueror, but we claim the immunities and privileges contained in the Proclamation and message of the President of the United States, and in all the legislation of Congress in reference to a people situated as we are, and while we owe a strict obedience to the laws of the United States, we ask the protection over our persons, lives and property recognized by those laws.

4. Resolved, That we respectfully request His Excellency, the Governor to call a Convention of the people of Georgia by any constitutional means in his power, to give them an opportunity of voting upon the question whether they wish the war between the two sections of the country to continue.

5. Resolved, That Major General Sherman having placed as military commander of this post, Brig. Gen. Geary, who has by his urbanity as a gentleman, and his uniform kindness to our citizens, done all in his power to protect them from injury, it is the unanimous desire of all present that he be allowed to remain in his present position, and that for the reasons above stated, the thanks of the citizens are hereby tendered to him and the officers under his command.

6. Resolved, That an appeal copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, the Governor of Georgia, Gen. Sherman and the Mayors of Augusta, Columbus, Macon and Atlanta.

LATER FROM GEORGIA.—The Savannah "Georgian" contains Sherman's general order concerning affairs of that post. It is liberal and conciliatory, and declares that families shall not be disturbed. Churches, schools and places of amusement are allowed, and mechanics and tradesmen are allowed the free use of their shops, tools, &c. Unoccupied houses have been taken for military purposes. The Mayor and Council continue to exercise their functions. Citizens are requested to decide whether they will stay or depart in peace. Two newspapers are allowed, but they are forbidden to make comments on the city authorities. Regular mails have been established with the North.

The reason assigned by Sherman for the expulsion of the citizens from Atlanta, was a question of food—a military necessity. He could not supply his army and the citizens with food; but at Savannah an abundant supply can be obtained.

Sherman's conduct seems to be withal rather mysterious. His last act at Atlanta, just before he started for Savannah, in burning a very large number of houses, remains unexplained. Perhaps the programme now is to adopt a more conciliatory course, as the wisest policy.

FROM EUROPE.—European advices of the 25th received. The Pope of Rome, in response to the Confederate manifesto, applauds the patriotic sentiments expressed therein, and deplores the further continuance of the bloody struggle. He will not fail, he says, to avail himself of a favorable opportunity to urge peace.

## NEWS FROM SAVANNAH.

From the Augusta "Chronicle and Sentinel," we glean the following items:

We have just seen a gentleman who left Savannah last week. From him we gather the annexed news:

As we have before stated, he says, the most perfect order is maintained in the city. No soldier is allowed to interfere with the citizens in any particular.

A citizen was arrested by a drunken soldier a few days since. The officer of the guard, as soon as he arrived, said nothing to the citizen, but had the soldier taken to the barracks, gagged and soundly whipped for his behavior.

A drunken soldier who undertook to create a disturbance recently, and who refused to allow himself to be arrested, was shot down at once by the guard.

Gen Sherman has issued a stringent order in regard to the shade trees in the city. The most severe penalties are threatened those who either mutilate or cut them down.

The soldiers are not allowed, under any circumstances, to enter private residences.

The negroes, in most cases, are quiet and orderly, remaining with their owners and performing their customary duties.

One store, with goods from the North, has already been opened. Nothing but greenbacks are in circulation.

From the conversation of the officers as well as the men, our informant inferred that it was Sherman's intention to remain in the city until the obstructions in the harbor were removed enough to allow him to bring stores and goods to the city to replenish his ammunition train and furnish his men with all things needed.

All persons passing out of the city have to be provided with a pass from some one of the leading general officers.

The report that our pontoon bridge was but partially burned is incorrect. It was completely destroyed. The Yankees are building a new pontoon bridge from a point near the Exchange.

The churches on Sunday were well filled with ladies. On week days, however, but few of them are seen on the streets. A majority of the male population have remained in the city. The families of most of those who have left still remain.

A majority of the citizens have provisions for some time; but there is a scarcity of wood, and much suffering, it is feared, will be experienced for want of fuel. Gen. Sherman has announced that he will soon open the Savannah and Gulf Railroad and haul wood to the city.

A great many of the negroes which went to the city with Sherman's army have already run away. Our informant states that the road by which he left the city was lined with them.

A large quantity of the cotton found in Savannah by Sherman is owned in Great Britain—some by private individuals and some by the government. Our informant saw the cotton properly marked and lying under the British flag.

A newspaper has already been started. It is printed at the former office of the *Daily News*. It is called "The Savannah Daily Loyal Georgian"—published by M. Summers, A. Q. M. The motto of the sheet is "Redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled. The Union must and shall be preserved."

He says the paper will reflect his own opinions and not those of the military authorities. He goes in for freedom in the broadest sense of the word, is opposed to Northern "Copperheadism," believes it is better to deal gently with the enemy and lead them into the right path by persuasion than by force. He also states that a kind and wise policy will be adopted by Gen. Sherman. He calls upon the soldiers to behave themselves and commit no acts of violence.

He also says he will not uphold the persecution of any class, however objectionable their sentiments may have been—and shall act upon the principle of kindness and humanity.

The "Georgian" in a leader, comments on the war news. It says:

"From all quarters come good tidings of success." And then in remarking on the same he calls upon the people of the place "to reflect seriously upon the position of affairs," and thinks that the best way for them is not to be blinded by prejudice, but to look at matters as they really exist.

JAIL DELIVERY.—Quite an excitement was produced in town on Friday morning last by information that the prisoners in the jail were making their escape. There was a rush of Sheriff's officers, and of men and boys. On reaching the spot we learn that the turnkey, (Shepherd, who was temporarily in charge,) was found snugly locked up in the dungeon, whilst the four boarders were off. His account of the matter was, that when he went in with their breakfast they seized the key, locked him in and made off.

*Fayetteville Observer.*

HUNG.—We have heard from a reliable source that a negro man in Davidson county who attempted a rape upon a young lady of respectability, who he met riding in the public road, one day last week, was on Thursday, last arrested by some furloughed soldiers, who, after taking him into the presence of the lady for identification, took him off for commitment to prison. But he was found next morning hanging by the neck to the limb of a tree, dead—His body was still hanging on Monday, and may be yet, as the case seems to have been one of a very aggravated character, depriving him utterly of human sympathy.—*Watchman.*

## CONSOLIDATION OF THE JUNIOR RESERVES.

The 1st and 6th Battalions have been consolidated into the First Regiment, with,
F S Armistead as Colonel.
C W Broadfoot, Lieut. Colonel.
W McK Clarke, Major.

The 2nd and 3d Battalions and Williams' Company, from the Second Regiment, with
Jno H Anderson, as Colonel.
W F Beasley, Lieut Colonel.
N H Gregory, Major.

The 4th, 7th and 8th Battalions from the Third Regiment, with
J W Hinsdale as Colonel.
W F French, Lieut. Colonel.
A B Ellington, Major.

The 9th Battalion is now denominated the First Battalion with
D T Millard as Major.

The brigade is at present commanded by Colonel F. S. Armistead, an able and efficient officer.—[Goldsboro' State Journal.

From the Bulletin of Sunday.

## THE FIRE IN CHARLOTTE.

On Saturday morning, about 2½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the Paymaster's Department, occupied as such by Capt. Spurrier, U. S. A., in the building immediately south of the C. & S. C. railroad, and N. C. railroad passenger shed, and before assistance could be admitted to extinguish the flames, (the guard refusing admittance to volunteers, as we have been credibly informed,) the building was so far enveloped in the fiery element that it became impossible to subdue the flames.

The next building and adjoining, one of the largest in the Southern Confederacy, occupied as a government warehouse, and headquarters for Maj. Echols, Quartermaster, and Major Lowe, Post Commissary, was soon enveloped in flames and destroyed.

The fire then communicated with the large warehouse, just being completed, to the south of the depot shed, thence to the shed, a large and beautiful structure, thence it crossed to the north, destroying the old building formerly used as depot and ticket office of the C. & S. C. railroad, all of which were totally destroyed. The fire then raged eastward, consuming the western wing of the N. C. railroad depot, owned by the C. & S. C. railroad company.

By extraordinary exertions and a proffer of compensation, the progress of the fire was stayed, and the spacious depot of the C. & S. C. railroad company was saved.

The N. C. railroad depot was also saved through the exertions of some of the soldiers and private citizens.

The loss by this conflagration cannot be correctly estimated. The government, railroad companies and associations, to say nothing of the loss private individuals will sustain, cannot fall much if any short of $20,000,000 and this great calamity is the result of accident, and while the guard was on duty.

Our railroad companies have lost heavily; and the Tredegar Iron Works company have also suffered heavily.

Luckily, but two cars were destroyed on the N. C road.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN KINSTON.—At 10 o'clock on Sunday night a most destructive fire occurred in the town of Kinston. The fire originated on the west corner of the lot on which Stevenson's Hotel stands, and burned south and east up to the Hotel, which latter building however, was saved. Nine tenements with their outhouses were destroyed. The fire is thought by some to have been the work of incendiaries.—*State Journal.*

EXPORT OF GOLD.—The New York *Tribune* tells us that during the year 1862 the Yankee nation exported $18,000 000, and during the year 1863 $58,000,000 more gold than it imported. What the excess is this year we are not told, but the *Tribune* says it is much greater than it was last year.

## CAPTIONS.

*Of Laws and Resolutions Passed by the Legislature at its recent Session.*

1 Resolutions in favor of Wm. S. Webster.
2 An act to amend the 5th section of an act entitled "an act to restore the Courts, and for other purposes," ratified 14th day of December, 1868.
3 An act to allow further time for the registration of grants, conveyances and other instruments.
4 An act concerning the expenses of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts.
5 Resolutions relative to the increase of pay of private soldiers.
6 An act in reference to the Trustees of Sardis Academy, in Mecklenburg county.
7 An act to legalize advancements to the Insane Asylum, and to authorize a further advancement.
8 An act to authorize and empower twenty one magistrates to transact all county business in the county of Wake.
9 Resolutions in favor of A. J. McBryde, Sheriff of Watauga county.
10 Resolutions of thanks to the officers and soldiers of North Carolina.
11 An act to authorize the Public Treasurer to issue certain coupon bonds.
12 An act to incorporate the Trustees of Wilson Academy, in the county of Chatham.
13 An act to authorize the Chief Clerk in the Treasury Department to witness the transfer of coupon bonds, and make endorsements on the same.
14 An act to incorporate "the Trustees of the Orphan Educational Fund."
15 An act to incorporate the "Bingham School."
16 Resolutions in regard to Salisbury distillery.
17 Resolution directing Major Henry A. Dowd to make payment of money to the Public Treasurer.
18 An act in addition to and amendatory of the ordinance of the Convention in relation to a supply of Salt.
19 Resolution in favor of R. P. Melvin, Sheriff of the county of Bladen.
20 Resolution in favor of D. M. Ray, Tax Collector of Madison county.
21 Resolution in relation to the exposures of the State, incurred in the execution of the conscription laws.
22 An act in reference to the Public Treasurer.
23 An act to incorporate the "Fayetteville North Carolina Iron Works."
24 An act to incorporate "Chicora Collegiate Institute."
25 An act to enable the County Court of New Hanover County to fix the fees of County Solicitor.
26 An act to incorporate the "Fayetteville Enterprise Cotton Factory."
27 An act to charter the "Ocknock Iron Company."
28 An act concerning the per diem and mileage of the members of the General Assembly during its present session.
29 An act to repeal an act appointing a Tax Collector for the county of Mecklenburg, and a Tax Collector for the county of Anson.
30 An act in relation to Alimony.
31 An act to repeal an act entitled an act to prevent obstructions in the Big Swamp by means of Fish Traps.
32 An act authorizing the payment of bounty to citizens of the State enlisted in the naval service of the Confederate States.
33 An act to amend an act ratified on the 17th day of December, 1863, entitled an act to prohibit the distillation of spirituous liquors.
34 An act to incorporate the "Confederate Joint Stock Publishing Company."
35 An act for the relief of Hugh B. Guthrie late Sheriff of Orange County.
36 Resolutions in reference to the employment of persons assigned to light service in actual field service.
37 Resolution of thanks to the Junior Reserves and Home Guard.
38 Resolution of thanks to Col. Joseph B Starr and his command for the successful repulse of the public enemy near Kinston.
39 Resolution in reference to the payment of Bounty money for soldiers.
40 Resolution in favor of W. W. Holden, late State Printer.
41 Resolution in relation to brigading certain North Carolina Regiments.
42 Resolution in favor of Drury King.
43 Resolution in favor of the Junior Reserves.
44 Resolution in relation to the pay of the Doorkeepers.
45 Resolutions commendatory of the N. C. Educational Association.
46 Resolution in relation to payment of fees to John Rhem.
47 An act to increase the Capital Stock of the Saponia Iron Company.
48 An act to amend an act to charter the Shelby and Broad River Railroad Company.
49 An act to provide just compensation to the Public Printer.
50 An act to amend the 8th section, Chap. 112 Revised Code, in relation to the Public Treasurer.
51 An act to legalize an order of the Special Court of Bertie County.
52 An act to incorporate Jamestown Cotton Mills.
53 An act to incorporate Blackmer Lodge, No. 170, in Buncombe County.
54 An act to incorporate the Leroy Town Mining and Manufacturing Company.
55 An act to incorporate the Gorgas Mining and Manufacturing Company.
56 An act to incorporate the Cranberry Iron Company.
57 An act to incorporate Linville Steel Iron Company.
58 An act to incorporate Kavanaugh Button Factory and Machine Shops.
59 An act to incorporate Oak Hill Cemetery in the county of Burke.
60 An act to incorporate the Confederate Cotton and Woolen Mills in the county of Richmond.
61 An act to amend the charter of the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company.
62 The Revenue Act.
63 An act for the support of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind and for other purposes.
64 An act to increase the efficiency of the Home Guard Organization.
65 An act for local defence.
66 An act to grade the Common Schools and to increase their usefulness.
67 An act to incorporate the Deep River Transportation Company.
68 An act for the relief of the wives and families of soldiers in the army.
69 An act to authorize attachments against Corporations.
70 An act to authorize the Mayor and Commissioners of the town of Fayetteville to supply said town with water.
71 An act to incorporate the North Carolina Company of Chemists.
72 An act to amend the Hickory Nut Turnpike Road.
73 An act to amend an act entitled "an act authorizing the Governor to issue commissions to hold courts of Oyer and Terminer" and for other purposes, ratified the 9th day of February, 1862, and also an act entitled "an act to authorize courts of Oyer and Terminer," ratified the 12th day of December 1863.
74 An act to secure the State Salt Works from interruption.
75 An act to provide for the keeping up the Public Roads in the county of Watauga.
76 An act in relation to the collection of arrearages of taxes in the counties of Nash and Robeson.
77 An act for the relief of the indigent families of soldiers from Northampton county.
78 An act to incorporate Pee Dee Lodge, No. 150 A. Y. M. in the county of Stanly.
79 An act for the relief of suffering and needy prisoners of war from North Carolina.
80 An act to amend the 143d Chapter of the acts of 1858–59, entitled "an act to authorize the Roanoke Navigation Company to discontinue the use of their canal around the Grand Falls of the Roanoke river, and to make sale of their real estate, water power and other privileges, between the towns of Gaston and Weldon in the State of North Carolina.
81 An act to legalize certain acts of the county court of Madison and for other purposes.
82 An act to incorporate Leaksville Lodge, No 136, Ancient York Masons.
83 An act to make appropriations for the Military Establishment of the State.
84 An act to provide for holding the courts in the county of Hertford.
85 An act to incorporate the William R. Davie Lodge A. Y. M. in Lexington N. C.
86 An act to amend the charter of the Merchant's Bank of Newbern.
87 An act appropriating money to the Insane Asylum.
88 An act authorizing the sale of lots in the town of Webster.
89 An act to incorporate the Laplace High School.
90 Resolution in favor of D. M. Ray, Tax Collector in Madison county.
91 Resolution in favor of Joseph W. Steed, former sheriff of Randolph county.
92 Resolution for the relief of Powell, Lowe & Company, of Wilmington.
93 Resolution in reference to the officers of the General Assembly.
94 Resolution in favor of J. S. Montgomery of Caldwell county.
95 Resolution in favor of Messrs. Creech & Litchford.
96 Resolution for the protection of the State Salt Works.
97 Resolution in favor of Virginia Atkinson, Executrix of P. A. Atkinson.
98 Resolution in reference to the Revenue Laws.
99 Resolution in favor of W. A. Maroney, Sheriff of Davie.
100 Resolutions protesting against ill treatment of slaves conscribed for military purposes.
101 Resolution instructing the State Salt Commissioner as to the making of Salt in Bladen county.
102 Resolution of thanks to Capt. John A. Tweed and the men under his command.

ADVERTISING RATES.
THREE DOLLARS per square (12 lines or less) for the first insertion, and two dollars for every subsequent insertion.
Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany them or we will not publish.

For the Press.

## A SKETCH OF THE CIVIL WAR IN ENGLAND, 1641.

BY AQUILLA.

*Chapter IV.*

While Cromwell was engaged in putting down this insurrection, and restoring to the people of Scotland a friendly government, the Presbyterians in the House of Commons, relieved from any military fear, engaged in a new plan of negotiations with Charles, to effect a conclusion of the difficulties. But whilst this move seemed, for the time, to prove successful, Charles concealed his real object, and was pursuing, in secret, a different course to restore himself to his former position. The army returning, in the mean time, to London, filled with vengeance towards him as the reputed author of this last outbreak, dissipated all his designs. For Cromwell, finding the Parliament in the act of voting his concessions as satisfactory, sent an armed force and commanded that two hundred of the Presbyterian members be forcibly excluded from the House. This was done by Col. Pride, since which it has been remembered as "Pride's purge." The transaction left the Parliament in the hands of the Independents, who willingly gave color of law to whatever the military leaders asked. Charles having now so fully discussed his real character, particularly exhibiting unfaithfulness, treachery, and being determined to avenge himself upon his enemies, that Cromwell and his associates agreed to have him put to death. The consequence was a council of a hundred and thirty-three men, differently named from the Parliament, the army and such of the people as were favorable to the Independent party, by an ordinance ordered a Court. This body met Jan. 1649, at Westminster Hall, the presiding officers barrister Bradshaw and solicitor Coke, acting for the people of England, Charles, then at St. James Palace, was brought before the Court, charged with having waged and renewed war upon his people, and of trying to establish a tyrannical instead of a limited monarchy, with which he had been intrusted. To these charges he was not allowed a pleading. He denied the authority of the Court, and protested against its proceedings, but could only add, in his own poetic style,

"With my own power my majesty they wound,
In the king's name, the king himself's uncrown'd;
So does the dust destroy the diamond.
Felons attain more privilege that I,
They are allowed to answer ere they die;
'Tis death to me to ask the reason why."

The Court proceeded and found him guilty.—and in ten days afterwards he was beheaded in front of his palace, Whitehall.

Much excitement prevailed with the people at this event, but the army kept in check any influence which was disposed to prevent it. Charles' execution produced quite a reaction in favor of royalty, but the remaining part of the House of Commons, called in derision the "Rump," established a Republic under the title of the Commonwealth, the executive being trusted to a council of forty-one members, under strict limitations. Cromwell possessing in reality, the chief influence, the House of Lords were voted a grievance and abolished, and the people were declared to be legitimately the source of all power. About this time the Duke of Hamilton and some of his chief acherents, were executed. During these events, Ireland had been the scene of much contention among the various parties alleged towards Charles, the English House of Commons, and the Catholics—some of which could effectively suppress the rest. The intrecgue of Charles with the Earl of Glamorgan, in 1646, proved to be the most important and remarkable event during the civil war. This was an agreement to establish the Catholic religion in Ireland, on condition that its partizans should assist him in putting down his enemies in England and Scotland. This transaction resulted in the injury of his reputation without any advantage to him politically. At the time of his execution, the royalists were in considerable strength under the Duke of Ormond, and a large Catholic party headed by Hugh O'Niel, were disposed to join them, provided they could be assured in the establishment of their religion. These two parties, united, could in all probability have rescued the country from the English connection. But whilst this thing was under consideration, Cromwell moved forward with an army of horse and foot and in a series of victories over the disorganized forces of various opponents, succeeded without much difficulty in asserting the sway of the Commonwealth. The capture of Drogheda, was the most important of his acts, where he put the garrison and a number of Catholic priests to the sword in order to strike terror into the nation. (Such are generally the acts which close the scenes of all revolutions, to the vanquished.)

The people of Scotland having no other object in the civil war, far beyond the establishment of their favorite form of church worship, and being friendly to a limited monarchy, regarded the death of Charles as an outrage, and forthwith proclaimed his eldest son, Charles. This young monarch, early in 1650, having taken refuge in Holland, sent Montrose with a small force to attempt a cavalier insurrection in Scotland; but Montrose being taken and put to death, Charles the second had to accede to the Scottish notions in regard to the presbyterian religion, and was brought over and put at the head of a considerable army under proper restrictions.

(To be Continued.)

## TAX IN KIND FOR 1863.

We have been favored by a friend with a copy of the report of the Quartermaster General, which contains a consolidated report of the Tax in Kind, received and issued from the States of the Confederacy, east of the Mississippi river, for the year 1863. The table for North Carolina reports the receipts up to the 31st of July 1864, as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Corn | Bushels | 626,910 |
| Wheat | " | 170,496 |
| Oats | " | 86,432 |
| Rye | " | 6,045 |
| Buckwheat | " | 13 |
| Rice | " | 889 |
| Peas | " | 7,529 |
| Beans | " | 81 |
| Ground Peas | " | 3,321 |
| Sweet Potatoes | " | 39,662 |
| Irish Potatoes | " | 2,761 |
| Cotton | Pounds | 261,481 |
| Wool | " | 30,870 |
| Tobacco | " | 2,678 |
| Bacon | " | 2,918,678 |
| Pork | " | 95,344 |
| Sheaf Oats | " | 1,182,070 |
| " Rice | " | 54,448 |
| Hay | " | 4,610,257 |
| Fodder | " | 11,708,713 |
| Shucks | " | 18,000 |
| Straw | " | 14,880 |

The assessed value of the tax in kind for the State, as per above table, is $16,518,230.

The total assessed value of tax in kind collected in the States east of the Mississippi, is $110,527,542. The net cost to the government, of collecting this vast amount of supplies, was 1.12 per cent.

EXCHANGES.—Judge Ould, Commissioner of Exchanges publishes an Order declaring the exchange of all officers and men delivered prior to Nov. 25th 1864, and of all of the Vicksburg capture of July 4th 1863, who reported at some time prior to Nov. 1st 1864. They are all required to report to their commands by the 5th inst. (this day.)

## CALENDAR FOR 1865.

| 1865. JANY. | Sundays | Mondays | Tuesdays | Wednesdays | Thursdays | Fridays | Saturdays |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |
| FEB. | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | | | | |
| MARCH. | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | |
| APRIL. | | | | | | | 1 |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | 30 | | | | | | |
| MAY. | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | |
| JUNE. | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | |

| 1865. JULY. | Sundays | Mondays | Tuesdays | Wednesdays | Thursdays | Fridays | Saturdays |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 1 |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | 30 | 31 | | | | | |
| AUGUST. | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |
| SEPTR. | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| OCTR. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |
| NOVR. | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | |
| DECR. | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| | 31 | | | | | | |

From the Fayetteville Observer.

### From Fort Fisher.

We have obtained permission to copy the following from a private letter, dated

"FORT FISHER, Dec. 27.

"On Saturday the fleet threw about 6,000 missiles, varying in size from 3 inches to 15 inches. Most of them fell in the fort. On Sunday the attack commenced at 10 30, A. M. The firing in the morning was rather slow. About 4, P. M., it increased in fury. Such a bombardment never occurred before in the history of nations. It was beyond description. Nearly all the buildings in and around the fort were burned. Over 20 men were wounded on Saturday and over 30 on Sunday. 4 or 5 killed in all.

"On Sunday the enemy landed on the beach. Their sharpshooters came at night within 50 or 100 yards of the fort. We repulsed them, killing several. They attempted also to land on the point in the boats, but were repulsed. All did their whole duty. The men were in fine spirits. The fort is uninjured. We damaged several of the ships.

"Col. Lamb is as good as he is brave, and no braver man has the honor to command North Carolinians. Gen. Whiting is much beloved by his men."

In addition to the above, we received, this morning, from an occasional correspondent—who has our thanks—the following graphic account of the scenes and incidents:

FORT FISHER, Dec. 29.

EDITORS OBSERVER:—The long expected attack on Fort Fisher has taken place, and our grand old fort, with its riddled sides, stands triumphant and victorious; its noble defenders resting from their struggle, and the great fleet disappeared from before us, baffled and whipped. I will not attempt to describe the attack, as words would fail to give the least description. Those who witnessed it will never forget it. Those who did not will never be able to understand or imagine the fierceness and grandeur of the most terrific bombardment that has ever taken place on this continent.

SATURDAY'S FIGHT.—On Saturday morning, from the movements of the fleet it was the general understanding that they were preparing to attack. About 12 o'clock they had formed in line of battle and commenced to move up. On they came, the huge frigates leading the way; then the grim, ugly ironsides; then the monitors and the great line of smaller vessels, stretching away out almost as far as the eye could see. Nearer and nearer they approach. All is calm and quiet in the fort—the men are at their guns—our Colonel stands on the pulpit, watch in hand, to note the time they commence firing. Closer still they come, and now they are in position: A flash, a curl of smoke, and a loud report, followed by the shrieking noise of the shell, from one of the frigates, announces the fight commenced, 20 minutes before 1 o'clock. And now the fight progresses in earnest!—Thick fly the shells—loud sounds the thunder of artillery—lurid are the flashes of great guns as they vomit their missiles of death and destruction. And, oh! nobly stand our men to their guns. From Shepherd's Battery to the Mound they stand unquivering and defiant, loading and firing coolly and calmly, the gunners sighting their guns as if they were firing at a target. The scene is grand and awful. From every vessel can be seen the white curl of smoke, and high up in the air hundreds of smoky rings are formed from the explosion of shells. The firing does not abate in the least. It increases as the fight progresses, and the noise is deafening. The enemy have concentrated their fire on our flag, and the halliards are cut; and now the noble staff is struck in several places and falls. The flag at the Mound still floats; and now they fire on it, thick and fast. At last they strike it, and down it comes; but it is immediately raised again. Bang, bang, bang! whiz, whiz, whiz! clash, clash, clash! all the time. The quarters have caught fire, and the bright flames, with glaring tongues, lick and lash the dark clouds of smoke which roll towards the dim heavens. The air is sulphurous from burned powder. Still all goes well!

About five o'clock the fire of the enemy begins to slacken, and the intervals between the firing are longer. Still it gradually slackens; and at 5½ o'clock the firing ceases—the vessels haul off and return to their anchorage. The damage to the fort has been very slight—hardly any—and our weary, gallant soldiers rest from their struggle for the while, as they expect another attack at night. The casualties are twenty-three—one mortally, three severely and nineteen slightly wounded.

SUNDAY'S FIGHT.—This day will always be memorial to the men who garrisoned Fort Fisher. Christmas!—the anniversary of the birth of Him who came to earth to preach peace and good will to men. As I write these lines, memory calls me back to the time when Christmas was celebrated in a far different manner—when old and young would gather round the family table, and there, in peace and plenty, celebrate in joyfulness and thanksgiving the birth of Christ the Saviour, while the bells from the different temples erected to the praise of God would ring forth their most melodious calls, and the deep-toned organ burst forth, in grand notes, the sacred anthems of heavenly music, the choir singing: "Holy, Holy, Holy Lord God of Hosts—Heaven and Earth is full of Thy glory! Hosannah in the Highest! Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord." But those times have passed away. Memory can only recall them to mind. But I am wandering from my subject—let me return to it.

The expectation of the garrison that we would have a fight last night was not realized. The night was spent in thankfulness and repairing the slight damage sustained by the fight. Our noble General Whiting had arrived, and all was confidence and cheerfulness. As the morning dawned, the fleet could be discerned in the distance, getting ready to renew the attack; but it was not expected that operations would commence before high tide, which would be about 12½ o'clock. However, every man was at his post, ready at any moment to again engage the fleet. About 10 o'clock the fleet commenced moving in—their extreme right resting near Gatlin's Battery, about 6 miles up the beach, and, their left extending down to the Fort. The ironsides led the attack, the frigates resting on her right and left, and the monitors to the right of the frigates. I counted 52 vessels in all; one ironside, three or four monitors, four frigates, and forty seven other vessels. They steamed in very slowly, two of the frigates going round to the sea front of the fort, and the ironclad and monitors lying abreast of the centre front. The ironsides and monitors came up within a mile; the rest of the fleet remained out about 1½ miles. At 10 30, a. m., the first gun was fired by the iron side, followed by the rest of the fleet, firing very slowly and deliberately, for the while. The fort reserved its fire, thinking that the wooden fleet would be tempted to come in closer range. Finding, however, that they would not come closer, our guns opened also, firing very slowly. The day was quite foggy, and the smoke from the guns rendered it more so.

About 12 o'clock the fire increased with rapidity. The dull, heavy, thumping sound of the enemy's guns could be heard first, and then the whistling sound of the shells as they came whizzing through the air, their explosion and the myriad fragments that came rattling by, thick as hail, was terrible to listen to. Terrific continued the bombardment. No slow firing now from the enemy—no deliberation—away they would shoot their hell-balls, not caring where they threw them. Faster and and faster comes the iron hail—louder and louder sounds the terrible thunder—the air is hot with fire, such as you would experience from the heat of a furnace—the earth shakes—no interval of quiet—all is noise—crash, bang, and bang, crash, all the time. Will it never cease? No lull. Bang, bang, bang, quicker than you can count. The sand flies thick all around. There goes a shrieking shell, close to Gen. Whiting—it buries itself, exploding, covering him with the wet sand.—He doesn't move—not even takes his pipe from his mouth—and only remarks coolly: "Well, it spattered me."

Still no intermission. The evening goes on—the time passes slowly. The men stand to their guns nobly. Some fought all day yesterday and are still fighting—there is no lag in them—they fight as men never fought before with heavy guns. Col. Lamb and Gen. Whiting are encouraging the lines—from battery to battery they go—the men look at them and smile and then bang away again—the commanders of the companies are all at their posts. There stand Faison and Parker at the left wing—there is Patterson, his face all blackened with powder, fighting his 32 pounder—young Sutton and Walsh on the land front—old Maj. Riley has command there—there is Hunter, coolly pegging away with his Blakelys and 10 inches—Jas. Kelly at the Cumberland, pouring it into them—there at the six gun battery could be seen the tall form of Perry, of Co. B, and youthful Robby of the Navy, telling their men to blaze away—further down is McCormick, fighting his guns—and there is Powell, chewing his tobacco as coolly as if nothing was going on—and there, on the mound, stand Brooks and Munn, surveying the field and shooting bolts. All are doing boldly—all is going on well.

The bombardment continued terrific till about 5 oclock, when the fire suddenly slackened from the fleet. It was then discovered that the enemy had succeeded in landing a force at Henderson and Holland batteries, and that their line of skirmishers were advancing on the Fort. All is excitement now. Our infantry man the parapets, and now the sharp crack of the rifle can be heard instead of the heavy booming of guns. Faison and Parker have engaged them. But the lull is of short duration—the most terrific bombardment now commences—the fleet have seen their land forces and they open with greater vim than ever to keep our men from engaging the skirmishers Col. Lamb comes rushing up the parapets; with a cheer for him they answer to his call. Away they went after him, and soon they are in line ready to meet the enemy. The sharp crack of the rifle is mixed with the loud noise of the cannon. The Yankees can be seen creeping away on their bellies like crawling worms. Lieut. Hunter, with his Whitworth rifle is doing good service—Col. Tansill and Maj. Saunders are among the Junior Reserves, encouraging them on—faint'r grows the cannonade—the musket firing has ceased—the fleet is drawing off—the land attack has been repulsed. The day's fight is over, and, thank God, all is well.

Everthing about the land front was now got in readiness with the expectation that a night attack would be made by the land force to storm the fort. A bright lookout was kept up and our pickets were thrown out. Everything was quiet, however, until about 12 o'clock, when our pickets discovered the Yankees landing on the extreme right of the Fort, near the mound. The night was dark and a heavy rain had set in. Col. Lamb, at the head of his infantry, engages them, and for a while the rattle of musketry was heavy; but the enemy are at last driven off and quiet is again resumed. Our casualties to-day were 39—4 killed and 35 wounded.

MONDAY 26TH.—The morning was very foggy, and the fleet hardly visible. The tall tapering masts of the frigates could be discerned in the fog, looming up like phantom ships. The booming of cannon could be heard in the distance up the beach, and it was supposed the enemy were landing their forces, which turned out to be true. About 10 o'clock, by looking through a glass, could be seen a column of the enemy stretched out across the land front near Anderson. The long roll was beat and the men lined the palisades and manned the guns. From some cause, however, the enemy made no advance, and nothing happened about the fort during the day. The men were all in fine spirits, and Col. Tate, with his fine battalion, had arrived to take part in the fray. The firing up the beach continued all day, and also during the night. The men were hard at work to day in repairing the damages to the fort.

TUESDAY 27TH.—The morning opened very brightly. The glorious sun came forth from great old ocean in all its splendor. The rippling waves, crowned with white foam-wreaths, came rushing on each other in a playful ball, sparkling in its light. All nature seemed loyal. And, lo! there on the bar is the blockade runner "Banshee." The fleet sees her and two of them start after her; but she is too quick, and proudly she comes in the inlet while the men crowd the parapets and cheer after cheer greets her, which are answered with a vim by her crew. During the night another had come in, whose name I have not learned. I wonder how Mr. Admiral Porter felt at that time, with a fleet of upwards of 60 vessels not able to *effectually* blockade New Inlet.

It was generally said that some important movement was going on among the fleet near Anderson. Boats could be seen passing to and fro from the vessels to the beach. Whether the enemy were still landing troops or evacuating could not be told; but it was supposed by some that they were doing the latter, which proved to be correct. About 12 o'clock the fleet stood out; the ironsides, which had been lying nearer the for', got up steam and started out; and soon the whole fleet were out some distance, where they anchored. A bright lookout was kept up at night, but nothing of importance occurred.

WEDNESDAY, 28.—Another beautiful morning. Half of the fleet had disappeared—the rest are going off. 5.20 o'clock, P. M.,—all have disappeared. Nothing but the usual blockade squadron is now visible.

THE FORT.—The condition of the Fort now is as strong as it ever was. Having withstood the heaviest bombardment that has ever taken place on this continent, it has proven conclusively that earthworks are stronger and a hundred times less liable to injury than any other. The works were built upon principles unknown before the war, and which have been fully sustained. Gen Whiting has shown his great wisdon in allowing the works to be put up, not according to any regular engineering plan, but as the different designs of the Commander, whose untiring energy and industry have been always employed to frustrate all attacks of the enemy by land or sea, and who has received the applause and approval of his gallant General. As the Wilmington Journal truthfully remarks, the names of Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb will always be associated with the defence of Fort Fisher.

INCIDENTS, &c.—It would be impossible to give an account of the innumerable incidents that occurred during the two day's fight. I will only mention one or two. During part of the heaviest firing on Sunday, Gen. Whiting and staff walked up from Buchanan Battery, distant about 1½ miles from the Fort, and it is miraculous that any of them escaped without injury. Col. Lamb was all about the works, from one end to the other. Too much praise cannot be paid him, and on the memorable Christmas evening, when the enemy were preparing to attack the works, his daring will never be forgotten. Rushing on the parapets, sword in hand, he called for volunteers to repulse the attack; with a yell, his men rushed after him, and that yell caused the retreat of the yankees under cover of their fleet.

At one time a shell fell into one of the batteries manned by Capt. Patterson. The fuse was burning, and, in a few seconds, would have exploded. Private Bristom picked it up and asked private J. W. Turner to pour some cold water on its face to cool its anger, which he did, and then threw the shell over the battery. Every one did his duty nobly and gallantly. Great praise is due to the Medical Department, under Surgeon Singleton. I must now close, as the boat is about to start.

TALLY HO.

### To the Ladies of North Carolina.

The State Educational Association, at its annual meeting in Charlotte, on the 8th of November, appointed the undersigned committee to address the educated ladies of the State and urge upon them the importance of aiding in the education of the young.

The protracted sickness of the Chairman of the committee, is the cause of delay in the performance of this duty.

As an appropriate introduction to what we would say we ask an attentive perusal of the following paragraph from the message of our honored Governor to the Legislature now in session:

"The subject of Common Schools is one which I beg you will not forget amid the great concerns of war. The efforts making by the friends of education with our zealous and indefatigable Superintendent at their head, to prevent the public from losing sight of this great interest is worthy of our admiration. I earnestly recommend to your consideration the whole subject, especially the system of graded schools advocated by the Superintendent, for which memorials will be presented by the Literary Board and the Educational Association of North Carolina. I also suggest that regular teachers be exempt from State military duty whilst employed in teaching. Though fully aware of the importance of their vocations, I have not felt at liberty to excuse them under existing laws. The Common Schools should surely be kept going at every cost, and if sufficient inducements cannot be offered to disabled soldiers and educated women to take hold of them, the necessary males should be exempted.—Surely, though, if convinced of the great necessity, our patriotic countrywomen would assist in the absence of the male instructors, in preparing the rising generation to appreciate the government which this one is bleeding to establish. When we see so little doing to educate the youth soon to succeed us, and behold abroad the vicious demoralizing influences everywhere blighting the land, it is enough to fill one with shuddering for the future. Truly the mental furrows are gaping for the seed, and if the good be not put in, the crop of evil will be spontaneous and fearful. It is with pride that I observe the publication in our State of various new school books, creditable alike to the authors and to the public which demanded them. Our great system of Common Schools is, after all, our only true and solid foundation for public education, and demands your constant and fostering care."

If no other inducements can be offered that will prevail upon you to devote your time to this laborious but noble work, will you not as patriots, come forward in this hour of your country's trial, when every strong arm is needed to defend you and your homes from a merciless foe? Many of you, we know, must look for such employment as will be remunerative; but there are many others who are not compelled to labor for a support. These we would urge especially to engage in this work, since the compensation must necessarily be less than we could desire. Teach not for the pay, and, it may be, not for the love of the work, but teach for the sake of the children of the State, who must grow up in ignorance, if you do not instruct them.

Fully 4,000 teachers are needed in North Carolina, and 4,000 able bodied men cannot be spared from our armies to do this work, which the ladies can do so well. Consider the subject well, and do what your conscience and your patriotism say is your duty. And now we would say a word

TO THE PARENTS.

It is well known to every one who will reflect, that the small amount paid the teachers of our public Schools will not supply them with food and clothing, and for this reason few are willing to teach except such as desire by this means to be exempt from military service. You feel the necessity of having your children taught, you are unwilling that they should grow up in ignorance, and be unfit to enjoy and maintain the independence for which we are so earnestly striving.

Is it not your duty then to see that those who devote their time to the instruction of your children, receive a competent support, so far as you are able to give it? Let some one in each neighborhood secure such contributions as the parents can give, especially in provisions and articles of necessity to be added to the public funds, and we feel sure that every District in the State can support a teacher, and some competent lady can be found to teach every school.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
T. R. GAINES,
S. J. STEVENSON. } Com.

Savannah.—It is a remarkable fact, that Savannah has been captured in every war that has taken place on this continent, from the Revolution inclusive. It was taken by the British in 1778 from Florida, the paths through the swamps having been betrayed by the negroes or a negro. The next year it was besieged by a combined French and American force, land and naval. Gen. Lincoln commanded the American army, and the Count d'Estaing the French fleet. An attempt was made to storm the works. It failed, and Count Pulaski was killed. The French and American commanders quarreled, and the siege was raised, and the French sailed back to the West Indies, while the Americans marched back to Charleston, where, some months later, they were all taken prisoners. Savannah remained in possession of the British to the close of the war—At the commencement of the war of 1812, it was again taken by the British.

The Danville Register gives the following version of the affair between the President and Gen Johnston which resulted in the removal of the latter. It says:

But the President took the campaign in hand. He dispatched to know if he (Johnston) could hold Atlanta. The reply was he would do so if he could. The President rejoined that he must hold it; and Gen. Johnston informed him that he could not have his actions tramelled—he would commaud his army himself, or he would have nothing to do with it. He was relieved; but Atlanta fell.—Hood was put in command to fight. He fought and we all know with what success.

### GEORGIA.

Gen. Sherman reports officially that his entire loss in the march from Atlanta to Savannah was only 1000, that he was not at all molested by guerillas, that he lost not a wagon, but gathered a large supply of negroes, mules, horses, &c, and consumed stores and provisions that were essential to Lee's and Hood's armies. Alas for Georgia, that allowed an enemy to pass through 200 miles of her territory without molesting him.

But either Sherman or the Georgians state what is not true. They say that there are 1000 deserters in Macon alone which Sherman lost on his march, to say nothing of deserters at other places, and the numbers that Wheeler's cavalry are said to have killed, wounded and captured.—[Fay. Obs.

## New Advertisements.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1865.

W. P. Browning; Miss Veronah E. Ebert; Miss Laura Glenn; Alex. Hale; John Hines; Miss Agiles McCoin; Miss Mary Odle; N. L. Patterson; Mrs. M. E. Swaim; Christian Tesh; Hannah Wicker; John L. Williams.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1865.

**GOOD INVESTMENT.**

**FOR SALE.**

MY STOCK, STAGES AND INTEREST in the Road between Salem and High Point, N. C. Apply to E. T. CLEMMONS,
Jan. 5. 35-4t. Salem, N. C.

**Furs, Furs Wanted.**

I WISH TO PURCHASE 50,000 RABBIT Skins, also a quantity of Muskrat, Mink and Otter, for which I will pay the highest Cash price, or exchange for hats. I still continue the manufacture of hats, and would be glad to exchange for grain, or any kind of produce.

THOS. J. BONER.
January 5, 1865. 35-tf

**NOTICE**

TO LAWYERS, PHYSICIANS, MERchants and Dealers of every description, Manufacturers, Millers, Tanners, Pedlers, Shoemakers, Hatters, &c., are respectfully requested to come forward register and pay specific taxes for the year 1865, and tax on sales for Quarter, ending 31st of Dec. 1864, within 20 days from this date, or double tax will be demanded, and a like sum for every thirty days.

WILL. FLYNT, Tax Collector.
Jan. 5th, 1865 (35tf) for 38th District, N. C.

**YADKIN COLLEGE,**

*DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.*

THIS INSTITUTION WILL OPEN JANUary 11, 1865, with a full faculty.

A Military department, with peculiar advantages, will be connected with the College, directly under the superintendency of men of a military education. Terms reasonable.

Address REV. G. W. HEGE, A. M.
Jan. 2, 1865. 35-1t. President.

**WANTED.**

I DESIRE TO PURCHASE A GUITAR. ANY one having a good instrument, with strings, for sale, would confer a favor by calling on me or addressing me at the Press Office.

JOHN H. BONER.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will attend with the Listers and Richmond, Assessors, at the Court House in Winston, Monday and Tuesday, 2nd and 3rd; at Salem, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th; at Kernersville, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 10th and 11th; at Brookstown, on Friday the 13th days of January, 1865, for the purpose of receiving the listing, income and gross sale list for the quarter ending 31st December, 1864; and the tax on same and other taxes, to

WILL. FLYNT.
Collector for the 38th District, N. C.
J. G. SIDES, } Assessors.
J. M. RICHMOND, }
Nov. 24, 1864. 30-tf

**STAGE LINE**

BETWEEN

**Salem, N. C. and Wytheville, Va.**

THIS line will run as before, leaving Salem, on Tuesday and Thursday of each week, at half past 6, a. m., and leaving Wytheville at the same times. There will be no stage on Saturday, during the months of December, January and February. Good accommodations given to all, especially to sick and wounded soldiers. We take transportation on this road.

LEWIS M. VEST & BRO.
Dec, 8.-32-tf Stage Owners.

**For Rent.**

A HOUSE AND LOT IN WAUGHTOWN, formerly owned by Riley Jenkins. On the premises are a good dwelling-house, and all necessary out houses; a good garden and orchard of a variety of choice fruit trees.

R. F. LINVILLE,
Jan. 5, 1865. 35-tf

**NOTICE.**

I would inform the public, generally, that my Terms for the future will be *cash*. Those indebted will please make payment.

W. P. DICKS, M D.
Winston, Dec. 22nd 1864. 34-tf

**$100 REWARD.**

STOLEN, on the night of the 8th inst., a large BAY MARE, with one good eye, a small white spot on her forehead, and light mane and tail. Good conditioned and works any where, is about eight years old.

Any person taking up said mare and delivering her to me, shall receive the above reward; and $50 will be paid for any information so that I can get her. My address is Shady Grove Davidson County, N. C. JACOB WYER.
Dec. 22, 1864. 34,-pd

**N. C. Bank Notes.**

I WANT TO BUY N. C. BANK NOTES and will pay the highest market price.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 6, 1864. 32-tf

**Q. M. Dep't Salem, N. C.**
December 8, 1864.

I WANT TO BUY for the use of this Department, for baling hay, a lot of White Oak, to make splits about 14 feet long. Any person having such on hand will please inform me, and if not able to haul them, I will send for them and pay what is right. E. A. VOGLER.
32-tf.] Bonded Agent, Q. M. Dep't.

**For Sale Cheap,**

**ONE STEAM ENGINE & BOILER.**

EIGHT HORSE POWER, "Governor" Engine, Flue Boiler, with an Eccentric Lathe or Last Machine, &c. Apply soon, or you will be too late.

Address,
J. A. CORNISH,
Oct. 27,-26-tf Lexington, N. C.

**SELL ME CORN**

**FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES!**

I WANT TO BUY CORN AND WHEAT for the use of the Soldiers' Families of this County, and will pay in N. C. Treasury Notes.

E. A. VOGLER,
County Commissioner.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 8, 1864. 32-tf

**Negroes for Sale.**

A NEGRO WOMAN, aged about 26 years, an excellent Cook, and two likely children, a girl and a boy, the former aged ten and the latter six years. Any one desirous of purchasing, can receive information by calling at this office.

Salem, Dec 8, 1864. 32-tf.

**HORSE STOLEN!**

**$200 REWARD.**

STOLEN from the subscriber's stable on Muddy Creek, about 9 miles West of Salem, a small SORREL MARE, with "blaze" in the face, hind feet white up to the hock joint, foretop slightly cropped, and about 8 years old. She was tracked to the Shallow-ford, where all traces were lost.

The above reward of $200 will be paid for the delivery of said animal to me, and any information concerning her thankfully received.

CAROLINE CONRAD.
Nov. 26. 31-tf

THE

**SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE!**

**GRAND LITERARY COMBINATION**

**"The Southern Field and Fireside,"**
OF AUGUSTA, GA.,
AND
**"The Illustrated Mercury,"**
OF RALEIGH, N. C.,

Combined and continued under the old popular title of the

**SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE.**

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE "MERCURY," having purchased the "SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE," and finding it impossible to make arrangements which would insure a regular supply of paper, upon account of the irregularity and uncertainty of transportation for the FIELD AND FIRESIDE at Augusta, Ga., the same having to be supplied from the mills at Raleigh, N. C., have removed the FIELD AND FIRESIDE to Raleigh and combined these two sterling Literary Journals. The MERCURY is therefore merged into the SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE, and will be so published until the state of the country will justify a divergement, when both papers will be resumed and continued as heretofore. Subscribers to both journals will receive the paper to the full time of subscription without delay or interruption.

THE ENTIRE EDITORIAL and CONTRIBUTORIAL CORPS of both papers are retained upon the emerging journal. It is announced without fear of contradiction, that the extensive and **Splendid Array of Combined Talent** now employed in writing for the FIELD AND FIRESIDE surpasses in genuine merit, ability, celebrity and numerical strength any combination or engagement ever before attained in the history of Periodical Literature of Europe or America.

TERMS:

| | |
|---|---|
| One subscriber one year | $20.00 |
| One subscriber six months | 12.00 |
| Five subscribers six months | 50.00 |

Address WM. B. SMITH & CO.
Raleigh, N. C.

**Schedule of Prices for North Carolina**

THE period for the publication of the Schedule of prices to govern Agents of the Government, for the ensuing sixty days, the Commissioners of the State of North Carolina, adopt the last Schedule with the exception of a few changes shown below. The Hon. [illegible] supervising us of his services, we tender to Maj. Wm. H. Jones of this city, who has kindly given us the benefit of his judgment as umpire on such matters.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Apples, | dried, good peeled per lb | $5 00 |
| do | unpeeled, per bushel, | 2 50 |
| Axes, | with handles, each, | 12 50 |
| do | without handles, each, | 12 00 |
| Bacon, | per pound, hog round, | 3 00 |
| Beans, | white, corn fed, per bu 60 lbs | 7 50 |
| Brandy, | apple, per gallon, | 10 00 |
| do | peach, per gallon, | 10 00 |
| Beef, | fresh, per pound, | 1 00 |
| do | salted, per pound, | 1 50 |
| do | tallow, per pound, | 3 00 |
| Candles, | adamantine, per pound, | 2 25 |
| do | trace, per pair, | 11 00 |
| Chains, | wooden for stables, | |
| Cloth, | jean wide, 14 to 16 oz and 2 yds pro rata as to greater or less width per yard, | 6 00 |
| Cotton, | raw, per pound, | 1 00 |
| Coffee, | Rio, per pound, | 4 50 |
| Corn, | unshelled, per bushel, 70 lbs | 5 00 |
| do | shelled, sacks not included, 56 lbs | 6 00 |
| Corn Meal | sack not included, per bu 50 lbs | 5 20 |
| Drills, | cotton 4-yd wide, 3 yds in 1 lb | 3 50 |
| Flour, | extra family, per bbl, 196 lbs, | 45 00 |
| do | extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs, | 41 25 |
| do | superfine, per bbl 196 pounds, | 37 50 |
| do | fine per bbl of 196 pounds, | 33 75 |
| Fodder, | bales per 100 pounds, | 5 00 |
| do | unbaled, per 100 pounds, | 3 50 |
| Hats, | wool, each, | 5 00 |
| Hay, | baled, per 100 lbs | 4 00 |
| do | unbaled, per 100 pounds, | 3 50 |
| Hides, | dry, extra, per pound | 3 00 |
| do | green, per pound, | 1 50 |
| Horses, | artillery, 1st class, per head, | 1000 00 |
| Horses | artillery, 2d class, per head, | 800 00 |
| Iron, | Pig, No 1, per ton, 2000 lbs | 300 00 |
| do | Pig, No 2, per ton, 2000 lbs | 275 00 |
| do | Pig, No 3, per ton, 2000 lbs | 250 00 |
| do | Blooms, per ton 2000 lbs | 710 00 |
| do | Smith's square or round per ton 2000 pounds, | 1 000 00 |
| do | for repairing railroad, per ton of 2240 pounds | 400 00 |
| Jeans, | woolen, per yd | 10 00 |
| Kettles, | camp, iron, per pound, | 30 |
| Lumber, | good, per 1000 feet | 50 00 |
| Lard, | per pound, | 1 75 |
| Leather, | sole, per pound, | 6 00 |
| do | upper, per pound | 7 00 |
| do | harness, per pound | 7 00 |
| Molasses, | cane, per gallon | 00 |
| do | sorghum, per gallon | 10 00 |
| Mules, | 1st class, per head, | 1000 00 |
| do | 2nd class, per head | 800 00 |
| do | 3rd class, per head | 500 00 |
| Nails, | per keg | 100 00 |
| Oats, | sheaf, baled per 100 pounds | 5 25 |
| do | sheaf, unbaled per 100 lbs | 4 50 |
| do | baled per 100 lbs | 5 25 |
| do | shelled, per bushel | 4 00 |
| Osnaburg, | cotton, 3 yd wide 7 oz to yard per yard, | 1 50 |
| do | cotton 4 yard wide 8 oz to the yard, per yard | 1 75 |
| Onions, | per bushel, | 6 00 |
| Peas, | cow, per bushel of 60 lbs | 7 50 |
| Potatoes, | Irish, per bu bsl of 60 lbs | 4 00 |
| do | sweet per bush of 60 lbs | 4 00 |
| Peaches dried, | per bushel of 33 pounds | 8 50 |
| do | unpeeled, per bushel of 33 lbs | 5 00 |
| Pork, | fresh, per pound, | 2 00 |
| do | salted, per pound, | 2 52 |
| Pasturage, | 1 quality, near town, per head per month, | 8 00 |
| do | common, outer town, per month | 5 00 |
| do | 1st quality in the country, per head, per month, | 7 00 |
| do | common in the country, per head, per month, | 4 00 |
| Quinine, | good, per ounce, | 56 00 |
| Rice, | new, per pound, | 50 |
| do | old, per pound | 00 |
| Rye, | good, per bushel of 56 pounds | 5 00 |
| Sacks, | two bushels, osnaburgs, each | 3 00 |
| Shirting, | cotton, 1 yd wide 44 yards to the pound, per yard, | 1 30 |
| do | cotton, 1 yard wide, 36 yard to pound, per yard | 1 10 |
| Cotton stripes, | 3 yards to pound, per yd | 1 75 |
| Salt, | Coast per bushel of 50 lbs | 80 00 |
| do | Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs | 35 00 |
| do | Virginia, per bushel of 50 lbs | 25 00 |
| Steel, | cast, per pound | 8 00 |
| Shoes, | army, per pair, | 10 00 |
| Sewing thread, | flax, per pound, | 30 00 |
| Socks, | soldier's wool, per pair, | 2 00 |
| Sheep, | fat, per head, | 35 00 |
| Sugar, | brown common, per lb | 3 00 |
| Soap, | hard, per pound, | 1 00 |
| do | soft, per pound, | 2 00 |
| Shocks, | baled, 100 lbs | 4 00 |
| Shorts, | ground per bushel of 50 lbs | 75 |
| Spirituous | good per bushel of 37 lbs | 1 00 |
| Tea, | black per pound | 5 00 |
| do | green, per pound, | 8 00 |
| Tent cloth, | cotton, 10 oz to yd, per yd | 1 50 |
| Tobacco, | No 1 extra, | 3 00 |
| do | No 1, | 2 50 |
| do | No 2, | 1 75 |
| do | Lugs, | 1 25 |
| Tallow, | clean, per pound, | 2 50 |
| Vinegar, | cider, per gallon, | 2 00 |
| do | manufactured, per gal | 1 00 |
| Whiskey, | good, per gallon, | 10 00 |
| Wheat, | good per bushel of 58 lbs | 7 50 |
| Wheat straw, | baled, per 100, | 0 00 |
| do do | unbaled, per 100 lbs | 0 00 |
| Wool, | washed, per pound | 8 00 |
| do | unwashed, per pound | 6 00 |
| Wagons, | wood axle, a horse new | 350 00 |
| do | wood axle, 2 horse new | 250 00 |
| Yarn, | cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs | 8 00 |

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Baling long forage, per hundred pounds | 75 |
| Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel, | 25 |
| Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day, | 12 00 |
| Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day, | 7 00 |
| Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day, | 20 00 |
| Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day, | 10 00 |
| Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day, | 30 00 |
| Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day, | 15 00 |
| Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day, | 4 00 |
| Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day | 2 50 |
| Hire of laborer, rations furnished by himself per month, | 30 00 |
| Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month, | 15 00 |
| Hire of horse, per day, | 2 00 |

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, when they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone, will prevent the loss to the enemy of all their crops, stock, negroes,